

# Garneauites fight university spread, Neal

The citizens of North Garneau are angry. They feel that the University's plans for that area are shortsighted and unfair. On Monday evening at the North Garneau United Church, the Senate Task Force on Physical Planning and the Garneau Community League co-sponsored a public meeting to discuss just that issue.

At the meeting, several suggestions which had already been presented to the Board of Governors were raised, and some new ones were added.

Among these (ranging from the least unpopular to the most unpopular) are:

- Restoring as many houses as possible in the area between 112 and 114 Street and 87 Avenue to Saskatchewan Drive for rental to students, as soon as possible;

- Constructing parks for student sport recreation, such as soccer fields, etc., leaving untouched as many trees as possible;

- Constructing an "academic village";
- Constructing underground parking lots and new student residences (called by some the "hublet conception") or,

- Constructing a "small stadium" which could be used as a bicycle track for the upcoming Commonwealth Games, to be later converted to a football stadium.

Walter Neal Vice President, Planning

and Development for the University, was quick to point out that these were "only suggestions" and that no research has yet been done in consideration of the feasibility of any of them.

Neal pointed out the events which led up to the situation at hand. During the mid-60's, there was a boom in student registration. This boom was so great (an increase in enrolment of about 1500-1600 students per year) that had this increase continued there would have been an enrolment now of about 25,000 students. Plans had to be made to accommodate them.

As it turned out, enrolment increase levelled off, and there are now about 18,000 students enrolled in the University. However, the land which the University bought up in the North Garneau area is still needed for parking,

student housing, and for student recreation, Neal maintained. The new Law, Fine Arts and Humanities Buildings and HUB are already in the area.

Professor David Rankin, President of the Garneau Community League, protests that there is more land in the North Garneau area than the University will need.

He stated, "The campus has now, I believe, a surplus of parking." He also pointed out that the parking lots already constructed on the sites of old houses "are unsightly".

Apparently, some of the houses in the North Garneau area have been upgraded, but Jim Tanner, President of the North Garneau Tenants Association, said that the University has "let the houses deteriorate and replaced them with empty parking lots." He also

pointed out that the fact that HUB is not yet filled up and that the houses of North Garneau are in great demand shows that "the life style of North Garneau seems to be much more preferred than that of HUB."

Tanner also asks that since no plans have as yet been sanctioned, why tear down the houses?

Other suggestions were brought forward at the meeting by Peter Boothroyd, Coordinator of the Edmonton Social Planning Council who suggested that some of the houses in the area could be used for charitable purposes like a center for native alcoholics, or for runaway youths. Boothroyd proposed that "if a couple of houses could be set aside... then this would serve a social need".

gn

Thursday, March 29, 1973

## the gateway

Edmonton, Alberta vol. 63 no. 47

# Victoria blamed for Irish strife

by Art Neumann

If you think Ireland's problems have historical roots, you're right. But Queen Victoria? A missing royal residence in Ireland?

That's where Lord Terence O'Neill, prime minister of Northern Ireland from 1963 to 1969, puts the major blame. Speaking before about 300 people in Dinwoodie on Monday night, he explained:

"Queen Victoria is most responsible for what happened in Ireland. She did not visit it for sixty years, and she was unwilling to let other members of her family do so."

A royal residence in Ireland would have prevented much of the present troubles, in O'Neill's view. Indeed, but for Victoria's veto, one such residence would have been built in 1870, for the Duke of Windsor.

O'Neill spoke mostly on historical aspects leading to the present situation.

London's direct involvement with the affairs of Ireland, he said, came with the Act of Union in 1800, in which the United Kingdom emerged. Unluckily for the Irish—who had just staged a "tragic" rebellion—the English had soured on colonial uprisings, given the American revolution. The result was a "great deal of mistrust" directed against the native Irish, capped by Queen Victoria's "hatred" of the Irish.

By the end of the nineteenth century, the Liberals wanted Home Rule for Ireland, but the British would have none of it. Neither did the Catholics, who struggled against this Protestant notion.

By the outbreak of World War One, the Protestants had recruited an army and were prepared to do battle with the British, said O'Neill.

"But then the Germans marched through Belgium."

After the war, Lloyd George authored the Government of Ireland Act. There would be two parliaments: one in the north and one in the south. The bridging device between them was to be the Council of Ireland.

"Great Britain," said O'Neill "hoped that Ireland would join eventually."

Denying "Dominion" status to the south (after the model of Canada), Lloyd George nevertheless gave them "dominion titles" which proved to be an "albatross" that eventually came to hang about O'Neill's neck, 45 years later.

Parliamentary titles should not have been given to provincial levels of power, explained O'Neill. And the problem is that "the Irish can't see this difference." This gave rise to the belief, for instance, that the assembly at Stormont was "best", and hatched fellows like Ian Paisley, who go "running about, shouting that 'we will be masters in our own house.'"

The civil war followed, and 18 months later, the south was independent. Here, at least, "the titles faded into the Irish mist."

"The Government of Ireland Act in 1920 had failed. The only thing left was the bit in the north" he said.

Then, "in 1936, Mrs. Simpson nearly brought the Empire to an end," De Valera, now Prime Minister in Dublin, and a righteous Catholic, demanded a new constitution, including a name



"Queen Victoria is most responsible for what happened in Ireland. She did not visit it for sixty years, and she was unwilling to let other members of her family do so."

# Delaney scolds B of G chairman

SU vice-president academic Patrick Delaney plans to lodge an official protest against the "heavy-handed" and "autocratic" manner of the chairman of the Board of Governors.

Frustrated by Tuesday's special meeting of the Board finance committee called to hear students' views on the \$10 supplementary Student Health fee, Delaney will make his complaint in a letter to John Nicol, secretary to the Board.

"If I can't put a student case forward and be listened to, it makes a farce of going before the Board," Delaney said yesterday. "Every time Mantor or I tried to say something we were interrupted."

Finally, Delaney left the meeting in anger.

The special meeting had been called as a result of a letter from Delaney and G.S.A. president Peter Flynn objecting to the Board's decision to levy the \$10 fee for another year. The decision was made unilaterally despite a promise last fall that

students would be consulted about continuation of the fee.

The meeting was "all very one sided", Delaney recalls. When students mentioned the university grant to the faculty club (\$40,000 per year) Chairman Fred Jenner ruled the comments were out of order. When Delaney tried to get more information about committee member Burke Barker's suggestion that services be extended to faculty and staff, Jenner wouldn't let him pursue the point.

"I listened to Jenner interrupt Mantor half a dozen times during his presentation. It was disgusting."

## g.f.c. backs ckua

A resolution recording the "deepest concern for the continued integrity of CKUA" was passed nearly unanimously by GFC on Monday.

Initiator of the motion, physics professor S. B. Woods, acknowledged that it may be "too late to substantially change legislation" now before the

But the climax came when committee member Peter Savaryn argued that students were a privileged class and shouldn't be subsidized further. Although Jenner allowed Savaryn's remarks, he wouldn't allow Delaney to rebutt them.

Jenner's chairmanship "doesn't lend itself to the kind of orderly discussions that should take place," Delaney observed. "The Board has to be just as co-operative as G.F.C. and the Senate. They have a responsibility to hear people. They should at least be *seen* to be doing that."

cs



Lord Terence O'Neill



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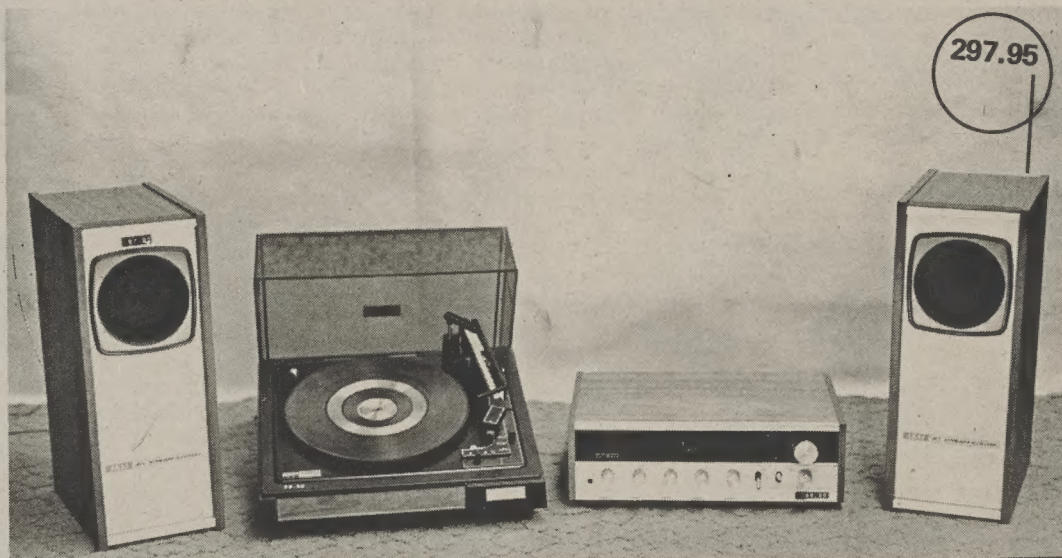
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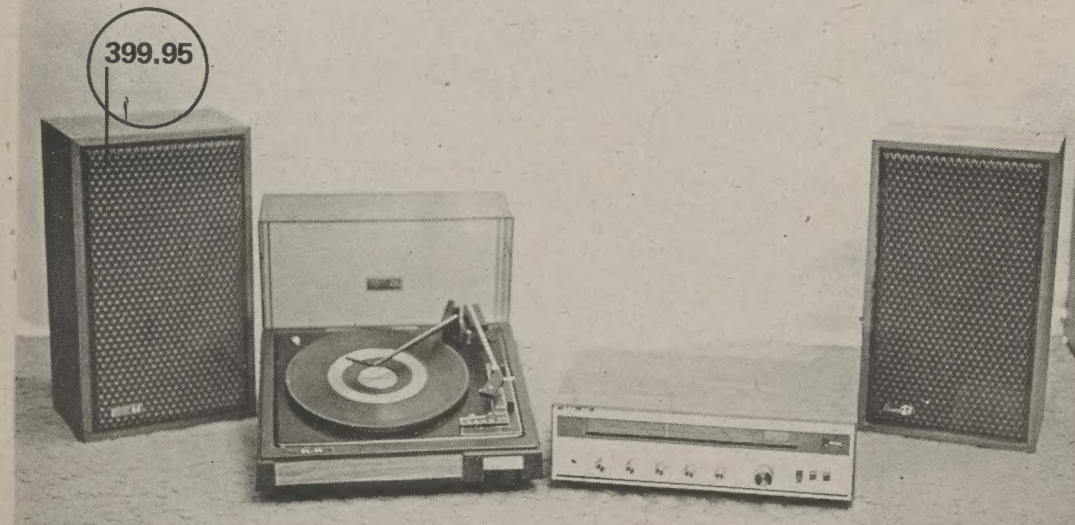
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change to "Eire". There emerged the External Relations Act: Eire was declared a republic.

Then came World War II, and Eire's neutrality, in O'Neill's view, hurt her standing with the Allies, then and now. The divisions between north and south grew.

In 1948, the "disastrous" coalition government took Eire out of the Commonwealth.

Another disastrous coalition government—in the 1950's—produced the IRA. "Coalitions have not been a good thing for Ireland," he said.

By 1963, in the north, the Protestants had become "haves" and the Catholics were "have-nots". O'Neill came to power.

"I wanted to bring about change," he said. The Unionist Party that he now headed had been unwilling to make change. "Nobody had tried before."

So he began by visiting Catholic schools and hospitals; he invited the Prime Minister of Southern Ireland to Stormont; and he brought about one-man-vote at city government levels.

He needed sectarian support and, remarkably, he got it. His ecumenical overtures were all well-reported, he said, and during an election held nine months after the meeting with Eire's Prime Minister, he did "much better than anyone before on a sectarian ticket."

"It is one of my happiest memories. The people of Northern Ireland were willing to accept improved relation."

Why did it fail, then?

"Because of the 50th anniversary of the uprising in Dublin of 1916." There was no stopping it. There was no one in the Catholic community to suggest otherwise.

"It was physically impossible to stop 120,000 Catholics in Belfast."

So the celebrations took place, and they lasted for three weeks. During that time, "extreme Protestantism arrived in a big way and has been there ever since."

"These are the roots of the present trouble," he said.

Things were quieter for a while. He began to make contacts with Mr. Lynch, prime minister of Southern Ireland. Things were gradually improving. Until the civil rights movement got going in 1968.

"But I'm not blaming the civil rights movement. I didn't blame them then."

But after Christmas in 1968 Bernadette Devlin and the People's



Democracy walked from Belfast to Derry. "Things became impossible after that. Everything was going back to square one. Everything I had worked for was going, and London wouldn't let me resign."

So he called an election. Three

extremists were unseated, but nine returned.

"It was a remarkable election: candidates were pro-O'Neill or anti-O'Neill."

The extremists were clearly in a position to seize power, and rather than lose the recently-won one-man-vote, he resigned.

But peace lasted for only three months. The bombs eventually came, and in August 1969, the British Army.

Still London would not take over, as he believes they should have. The elections in Britain in 1970 saw the Conservatives win with only a 28-seat majority (in a 630-seat Commons). With the nine members from Northern Ireland in opposition—according to the peculiar mathematics of Parliament—Heath would be reduced to a majority of only ten. And with Great Britain's imminent entry in the Common Market, the Irish problem was "pushed out of the way."

Where is the problem now?

"There is the British Government White Paper, which foreshadows legislation, later this summer. Briefly it provides for:

-no parliament in Northern Ireland; instead, a legislative assembly. (O'Neill drew a parallel to Canadian provincial governments).

-no cabinet; instead, "committees", chaired by Protestants and Catholics. The combined chairmen will form an

"executive committee."

-law and order will be provided for from London.

After the election, power will only be handed over to this assembly "as and when London sees fit."

O'Neill stressed that "nothing is possible without peace."

"With petrol bombs in people's houses, it is impossible to make anything work."

But will there be peace?

"I don't know. Historically in Ireland, extremists always have won. Let's hope that history won't repeat itself."

The main Catholic opposition party has welcomed the White Paper. O'Neill's remnants of the Unionist Party have welcomed it. "But the extremists and the IRA have condemned it. The omens are poor at the moment."

"Bear one thing in mind," he said: "If this thing goes on, the British will get fed up with the whole situation. There is a terrible possibility that it can drag on indefinitely."

But economic factors appear to be gaining in prominence.

"I can say—and this is a real plus—that despite all the things going on, the factories are still going flat out. In fact, productivity is greater than in Great Britain."

"The election was recently lost in the South because of the Opposition's concentration on economic and social issues not the Irish problem."

## in-faculty job placement

Since late October the Commerce faculty has had a group of five third and fourth year students available as student advisers. The group is called 5 on 4 (no relation to 4um 5) because its office is on the fourth floor of CAB.

Someone is present at most hours of the day, with advice to help first and second year students set up their programs and select their courses. 5 on 4 also will refer students with special grievances to a faculty grievance committee, and the proximity to the student files office facilitates counselling.

5 on 4 has been set up only experimentally, on the premise that

students will have the first-hand knowledge that a faculty official won't have, and will relate more easily to student problems. The program will be evaluated to determine if it is worthwhile, and staff members expressed hope and optimism for its continuance.

More recently the office has received notices of job openings and is attempting to place students with businesses. The staff members suggest that all faculties should handle some of the initial recruitment for jobs, to act in a more specialized and personal fashion than does Manpower.

lh

like, a , this is the end  
watch for one last special issue next  
Thursday.

## NOTE

**IMPORTANT STAFF MEETING  
TONIGHT AT 7:30 p.m. IN ROOM 282  
SUB. If you are interested in working on  
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# abortion Tribunal to indict gov't

by Sheila Mawson

"I do not believe that doing medically safe abortions is a criminal act. On the contrary, I feel very strongly that denying women safe abortions and exposing them to death and injury is criminal."

So spoke Dr. Henry Morgentaler, M.D. at a public rally of 500 people sponsored by the Canadian Women's Coalition to Repeal the Abortion Laws (C.W.C.)

The rally was part of a three-day conference of the C.W.C. held in Toronto on March 16-18 which attracted women ranging in age from 11-79 years from across the country in the fight to win total repeal.

The conference called for a Cross-Country Tribunal to be held in Ottawa on Nov. 3. This tribunal will hear testimony from women across the country "to expose the daily suffering of women as a result of restrictive abortion laws."

The Tribunal will indict the federal government and all those responsible for continuing this suffering by refusing to recognize women's basic right to control their own reproductive lives.

Throughout the spring and summer, local chapters of the C.W.C. will be collecting testimony from women who have suffered under the laws in their areas. As well, local hearings will be held in each area before the Cross Country Tribunal in Ottawa.

The conference also made concrete plans to campaign in defence of Dr. Henry Morgentaler, a Montreal doctor, who is presently before the courts

charged with performing "illegal" abortions. Morgentaler, in defiance of the present laws, publicly stated that he has been performing abortions for a number of years and that he was proud of having helped a few thousand women obtain safe, medical operations.

Morgentaler is a long-time advocate of women's right to abortion and sees his case as a direct challenge to the government to repeal the anti-abortion laws.

In addition, the C.W.C. reaffirmed the principle of women's right to control their bodies by supporting 1) repeal of Canada's abortion laws 2) ready access to birth control information and devices and sex education 3) the right to voluntary sterilization and stand opposed to forced sterilization.

Laura Sabia, chairwoman of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women, in her address to the conference, stated that she was a practising Roman Catholic who had had an illegal abortion and challenged the Church to excommunicate her.

Having completed a cross-Canada speaking tour, Joan Campana spoke of growing support that the Coalition is experiencing across the country. She cited the 100,000 signatures collected on a petition calling for repeal as well as referenda held on university campuses across the country which showed 70% in favour of a woman's right to choose.

Campana also spoke of the latest Gallup poll which indicated that 61% of Canadians believe the matter of abortion should be made solely by a woman and her doctor. Despite these

indications that the majority of Canadians favour repeal, she said, the government has refused to act—"women must now take this majority sentiment and begin to organize concrete actions aimed at forcing the government to repeal the laws."

"We must take the inspiration of the victory of U.S. women who have won the right to abortion and win the same victory for women in Canada."

Terri Mastel, chairwoman of the U of A committee for Abortion Law Repeal speaking at the Toronto conference said that "women's lack of

control over our reproductive lives is a fundamental aspect of the lack of control women are allowed over their lives as a whole.

"We want to take the ideas that have been adopted at this conference and take them back to Edmonton to step up the campaign, looking for new areas of involvement, reaching out to more women, and convincing them to join the campaign. It is only through the united actions of large numbers of women, against the anti-abortion laws that we will win a woman's right to choose."

## U act revision considered

He urged that the committee consider "what's happening in government," and charged that the university will be swallowed up into a "centralized school administration."

Rose, an outspoken critic of recent moves by the department of advanced education, said that his "worst fears were confirmed" at the meeting between the academic staff association and minister of advanced education Jim Foster.

Also advocating a strong university voice in restructuring the Universities Act was vp-planning and development W. D. Neal. He urged that the university take "very vigorous and positive action" and "not wait until legislation is brought to us by the government."

The matter was routinely resolved by a decision to participate on the Board Committee to revise the act.

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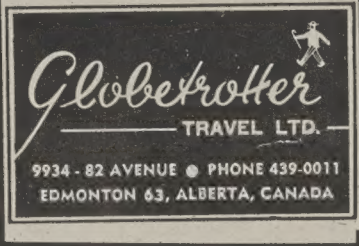
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### ROOM AT THE TOP 7th floor

- The Soup Kitchen this week features Terry Jones and Michael McConkey, on Friday March 30 and Saturday, March 31. The Soup Kitchen opens at 8:00, entertainment starts at 9:00. Tickets in advance for 75 cents at Info Desk or at the door for \$1.00.

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student exchanges breed peace

I am writing this in the hope to clarify those who may be misled by the letter — PROTEST Hurts Foreigners, in *The Gateway* by Kathleen M. Stelzner, 3rd year Arts, Political Science, U.S.A.

Miss Stelzner misunderstands the real purposes of study abroad. Foreign students come over here not only for the sake of obtaining a formal education, but also to get a good view of the life of the working class in Canada. And this can only be seen through practical experience by working on the spot. The experience obtained from a volunteer job is absolutely different from a paid job, e.g. how can you fire a voluntary worker? I am not saying that foreign students expect to have the experience of being fired. What I am saying is that we want the kind of experience in getting along with employers and employees. I believe that most of the foreign students came over here as soon as they had finished their high

school studies. Generally speaking, a high school student does not have much experience in a paid job, because of age, physical conditions and government restrictions, etc. So the experience of working in a paid job can only be obtained while working during the summer holidays. To the best of my knowledge, Canada is the only country which does not grant work permits to foreign students. Foreign students in the U.S. can be granted work permits and can take any kind of job during the summer, providing one has been in the U.S. for at least one year. I would suggest to Miss Stelzner that she take a better look at the policies on foreign students in her country by writing for information to the U.S. Consulate General in Calgary or the headquarters in Washington, D.C. The consequences of the Peace Protest, as stated by Miss Stelzner, not only have seriously insulted the law of individual rights in Canada but also have shown that Miss Stelzner ignores

the traditional democratic policies of Canada. She stated that the government might prohibit foreign students from coming to Canada — just for the peaceful petition. Foreign students are the main bridges in cultural exchange. Foreign students are booming peace between countries. For instance, China and the U.S. have been hot rivals for the past two decades, now they are seeking harmony by means of exchanging students between Peking and Washington. Canadian heritage is mixed with countless cultures, e.g. Indian, British, Chinese, Italian, Spanish, American, etc. Foreign students are the main media who bring their culture to Canada and exchange it. The consequences of the petition will not block the pathway of cultural exchange but will attract more beautiful culture to come to Canada and will strengthen the peace in this world. P.S. Signatures for petition are being collected in SUB and CAB. Edward Tsang Science

SAVE CKUA point

If you are a fan of CKUA, please write to the provincial government and tell them that you want the station to keep on doing the same kinds of things it is now. If you don't have time to write your own letter, you might just rip out the one below and send it off. (By the way, the C.R.T.C. now refuses to licence a government operated station. Stations like CKUA must be incorporated as "educational" stations supervised by some "provincial authority.") C. Savage

Messr. James Foster and Lou Hyndman, Ministers of Education The Legislative Building Edmonton, Alberta

Dear Sirs: I am concerned that the proposal to include CKUA in an "educational corporation" may substantially alter the kind of programming which the station offers. Will you please guarantee that this does not happen? To that end, I would suggest that you either seek a formal guarantee that CKUA's present programming is "educational" under the terms of the CRTC and agree that supervision by the "provincial authority" which the CRTC demands will be nominal. or investigate alternate ways of licencing the station so that it will not come under the new regulations. I would also ask that in the future, decisions about the fate of CKUA (and MEETA and CARET) be made in consultation with the management and staff concerned. Could I ask for your comments on my proposal?

Yours truly,

white, American unharmed

Here is hoping that Miss Stelzner learns some cold facts. (1) When a foreigner applies for a student visa, he must show a certain sum of money that will be sufficient to last him for the length of period he will stay in Canada. However, this does not take into account the rising costs of living and additional expenditures that are imposed on foreign students. (2) The number of foreign students on full scholarships and others getting assistance from the Canadian government is insignificant. (3) We may have the opportunity to seek employment, but this does not

mean that we will get jobs. (4) The benefits that imperialist Canada has in our "developing" countries have already paid for our education for a hell of a long time in the future. (5) If we do obtain jobs, we have to pay unemployment insurance and Canada pension plan; contributions which we can never collect. Miss Stelzner, being white and American will not be affected by these new laws (remember the U.S. has a hell of a lot of investments in Canada. Patrick Hai Science

4um5

PETERS OUT

with protests from foreign students

and a couple of old soldiers.

editorial censorship, again

"It was precisely because we did not want to appear to support any advertiser that we decided after some discussion.....not to censor ads. "Censorship always takes the holier-than-thou pose that people must be spared reading or hearing something 'for their own good.' The advertising policy decided upon allows you, the individual reader, to set your own moral code with regard to termpapers for sale or working as a topless waitress; it leaves you as the best and only judge of what is 'for your own good.' "Only by establishing a discriminatory policy by which we rejected some advertisers could we be accused of supporting others. Ads appear in The Gateway with neither implicit nor explicit support of Gateway staff members." 'point' from The Gateway September 26, 1972.

With apologies to readers who took note of the original editorial dealing with ad censorship, I felt a number of Mr. King's arguments had been anticipated by it, and that reprinting those was the best way of answering his objections to our policy. But he raises a number of other points as well. First, Mr. King assumes, wrongly, that the paper speaks with a single editorial voice. If he would trouble to take note of the inside masthead he would find the statement "opinions are those of the person who expressed them." In this specific case, the opinions about Queen week were my own, and a number of staff members disagreed with them and were offered space in 'counterpoint' to argue in favour of the contest. Decisions about the content of editorial columns are made by each individual writer with no staff censorship exercised; but decisions about the content of advertisements would necessarily require some consensus among the staff, a consensus which did not emerge and which we were reluctant to manufacture. Further, Mr. King's argument that "If ads are contrary to your principles, they should not be published," seems to me a dangerous one for any newspaper which hopes to serve as a forum for a community diverse as that of the Univeristy. If ad censorship were adopted today, it seems reasonable to extend it tomorrow to the suppression of letters which are contrary to one's principles and the day after to censorship of staff editorials and stories. Finally, it is necessary to make the distinction between "censoring" an idea and "censuring" it. In the case of Queen week, there was no attempt to consor, that is, to withhold information about the event. However, in my picutre editorial and the subsequent editorial argument, I quite sharply "censured" the implications of the Queen contest. In this, as in our policy against the censorship of advertising, I can see no discrepancy.

Terri Jackson

debate

I question your decision to cut off the Neumann-Bissell controversy both on the basis of your stated grounds for doing so and on others. First of all, I challenge the idea that this is merely a private quarrel: This issue, whether anyone cares to believe it or not, is at the root of all the conflict in the world today. It is the outcome of this controversy which will determine the direction of mankind's future, and indeed, if he is even to have a future. I have not the right to speak for Mr. Bissell on this, but I did not enter this controversy for the purpose of communicating with Mr. Neumann: In and of himself he is not worth talking to. The object of the exercise is to get these views and this conflict exposed to as wide as possible an audience so that they may make their own judgement in the matter. All of the foregoing assumes that your decision was a management decision arrived at on your stated grounds (fear of tiring the readers with the dispute). It is your right, as Editor, to make such decisions However, it comes to my mind that you might have had

more on Mallabar

In the film *Citizen Kane*, Kane drafts a "Statement of Principles" for his paper, *The Inquirer*. I do hope that *The Gateway* never attempts such an item—they will likely discover a great discrepancy between their principles and their practices. It is all very nice to write (one could say "censor") against beauty contests, claiming they are sexist and are examples of the objectification of people. One cannot, however, adopt this attitude and then proceed to run discriminatory, sexist ads. There seems to be a discrepancy here. You claim that you will not censor ads "because of the variety of criteria on which different staff members felt the decision should be made." Yet may there not be, even on *The Gateway* staff, a "variety of criteria" on which to judge the value of beauty contests. In your note to my letter other reasons. You have made no secret pf your socialist philosophical orientation. You have, unlike the producers of the Poundmaker, made every effort to keep your political convictions — and any other staffer's — off the news pages and to confine them to the editorial pages, where they belong. You have been as objective as anyone could possibly want in your treatment of all issues. However, I cannot help

(published 22 March), you state that some ads are offensive even to you. It seems to me that if ads are contrary to your principles, they should not be published. I fail to understand how one can support, most vehemently, ones principles on Tuesday and then ignore them on Wednesday. I am sure that *The Gateway* is not so pressed for funds that they must run any ad brought to them. Is there not a point at which principles must be supported in practice? I think *The Gateway* needs to re-examine, most carefully, its policies toward advertising and its attitudes toward discrimination in our society. Thank you. Ken King Note: for comment, see "point: censorship, again" at right. wondering if Mr. Bissell's exposition and strong advocacy of the ideas of Libertarianism and Capitalism hit too deeply and thus motivated your decision. I would point out that it is as much your right to make editorial decisions on political grounds as on any other, but if you did, I would simply like to know it. R. W. Gillespie Libertarian Alternative



# the foreign student:

by Neil Henry  
U of A Foreign Student Advisor

As one of a series of changes to immigration regulations, the Minister of Manpower and Immigration announced on December 28th, 1972, that as of January 1st, 1973, rules governing the granting of work permits to people on non-immigrant visas would be much stricter. As a response to abuse of work regulations by ordinary visitors to Canada, the changes have some merit. What was apparently not considered by the Minister at that time was the unfortunate affect upon students with student visas, a group of people who also fall into the non-immigrant class.

There have always been regulations requiring that non-immigrant applicants for work permits go through the following steps:

1. The applicant has first to find a job without the help of Canada Manpower.
2. He must obtain a letter from the prospective employer verifying the intention to hire and specifying the exact nature of the job.
3. The applicant then applies to the Immigration Department for a permit.
4. The application and the letter must be taken by the student to the local Manpower office which is required to state whether or not qualified Canadians are available to take the job.
5. Depending upon the response from Manpower, the Immigration Department will or will not issue the permit.

Until January 1st, 1973, the Immigration Department had discretionary powers to issue temporary work permits to University students without consulting Manpower. As a result, most students on student visas could reasonably expect to obtain permits and then jobs for the summer. In fact, a large number of permits (covering an estimate 80-90% of the 72-73 students on student visas) were granted almost automatically by Edmonton Immigration officers last fall while they were renewing student visas.

Since January 1st, the Immigration Department has been required to put all permit applications through the process outlined above. The result is that unless a foreign student has a special skill of which there happens to be a shortage in Canada, he will not receive a work permit for summer employment.

The average foreign student, then, has to find a job without help from existing student placement programmes and with the additional difficulty of a lack of familiarity with Canadian employment practices and, usually, a lack of fluency in the language. These factors have always constituted a considerable barrier but added to them now is the absolute necessity of finding an employer willing to put himself out sufficiently to write a letter to the Immigration Department. There are very few employers in my experience who will go to the trouble for any kind of student, let alone a foreign one.

Assuming that the student successfully overcomes these obstacles, he still has little or no chance of acquiring the necessary permit. The kinds of work a foreign student is likely to be able to do are of the kind that almost all Canadian students could do. As long as the Manpower Department has one person on its records who could do the required job, its response is likely to be negative.

At any rate, the student has to start back again through the same painful process. It is not too difficult to see why, only a very few foreign students will be in a position to obtain summer or part-time jobs in Canada after the current work permits run out. Blithe statements by Immigration officials, from the Minister on down, to the effect that foreign students may still apply for jobs are virtually meaningless.

It is true that foreign students are required to provide evidence on arrival in Canada of their ability to finance their studies and that this should eliminate the need to work. This requirement, however, leaves no room for a number of possible situations which may detract from that ability after his arrival:

- 1) private financial sponsorship either from home or in Canada may fail entirely or continue at a

reduced rate;

2) the cost of living in Canada may be substantially higher than the student thought (a very common situation even with the best informed students);

3) even with an adequate stipend by Canadian standards, he may not be able to compete successfully with more knowledgeable Canadian students for the limited cheap accommodation;

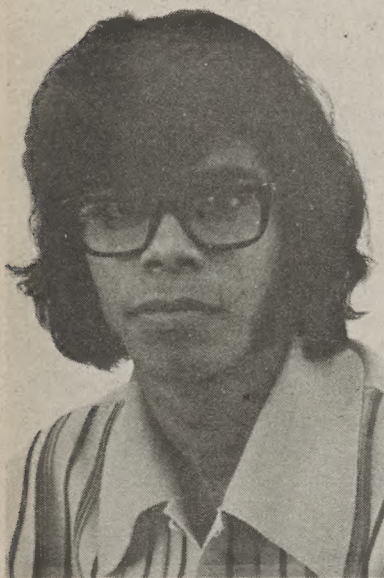
4) if he has a family, he may either have to support them in Canada on his own or not see them for several years;

5) exchange rates can and do change sufficiently to change an adequate allowance into something less;

6) he may do what thousands of Canadian students do and that is spend his money just a little unwisely or simply out of ignorance of Canadian producers and stores.

As a result of these changes in regulations, any small misstep on the part of a foreign student can result in financial disaster.

## Canada exploits C'wealth



Vidya Thakur

A committee of foreign students (resulting from the employment crisis meeting of Wednesday) met last week to investigate problems facing foreign students and plan what action may be constructive. One of the three co-ordinators, Vidya Thakur, a candidate for the executive vice-presidency in the union elections, summarized the problems in an interview after the meeting.

"There are always problems, such as racial discrimination, which we can live with, but the problem of financing our education is one that we must take action on now. There are over 1,200 students on visas, and less than 10% are on any kind of scholarship that pays their way.

"By far, the majority are here on family savings. As in Guyana, where I am from, the annual salary is \$240 Canadian, and Hong Kong the annual salary around \$400. You can see that it is often a lifetime dream for a family to send at least one member to University abroad.

"There are schools in our own countries, but they are overcrowded and do not offer the kind of courses that we obtain here. In any case, the Universities are foreign controlled. Few Canadians realize that Canadians fill the majority of positions on Commonwealth faculties just as Americans do in other 3rd world countries.

In the whole Caribbean, Canadians occupy the top jobs, even though there are people capable in their own countries to do it. It is all a matter of control by

In the whole Caribbean, Canadians occupy the top jobs, even though there are people capable in their own countries to do it. It is all a matter of control by investment. Imperialism that cripples the smaller nations. This is why riots occurred over the Royal Bank in Trinidad a year or two ago."

"Canadians should come to see how we live here while we attend school; we nearly all exist below the poverty line so that we can finish. Without the little that we earn during the summer, we almost certainly will have to go home without the degree we need."

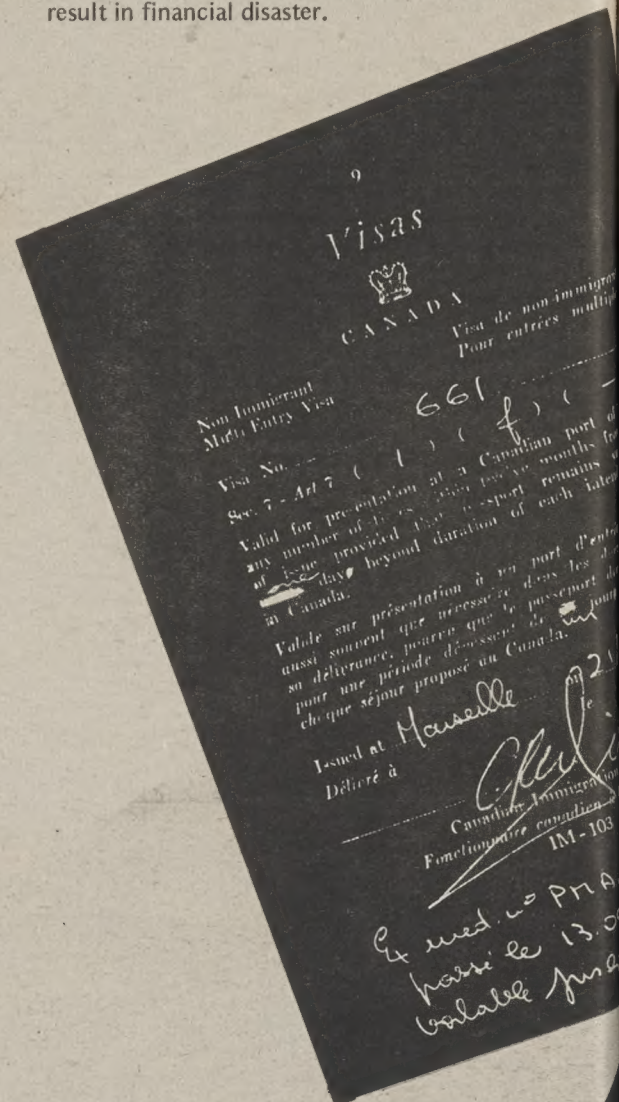
"The exploitation of Canada in our countries brings so much profit to this country as the balance of payments show, that the least the government can do is let us earn our way. We are not looking for handouts — just the opportunity to pay our own way."

"Any Canadian angry over the American domination of this country's finance must see that Canada in turn victimises us. Trudeau should not talk about Human Rights if he means Canadian Rights.

"Action taken by our committee will consist of contacting the local media, obtaining the support of the N.D.P., who appear to be the most humane party within the sphere of influence."

"We also shall contact our embassies, and the universities at home to create pressure there. Hopefully, the federal government is already aware that the Caribbean is already a potential Vietnam, and will stop exploitation before it explodes.

One last ironic point Vidya Thakur made was the policy of allowing military personnel to be employed here, but not students. "Being from a poor country, I can only suggest that our education is potentially more dangerous than is training others to kill."



## 'truth' in employment argument

"In a situation of unemployment, it's always possible for someone to hurt someone else by getting a job."

This is the "element of truth" in political and economic arguments which urge restricting foreign students on the labour market, according to Tony O'Malley, a graduate student in labour economics who is doing research on "employment of highly qualified manpower."

But after acknowledging that one must ask, "is it the fault of the person who gets the job, or of the situation both people are in," O'Malley, once a foreign student himself, believes that in this case, the situation is to blame and that foreign students are being made "scapegoats" to seasonal unemployment, a problem which is "not produced" by them.

"I frankly can't see students are going to affect employment prospects of students at the university, that "right now, we have the summer unemployment and that's where his "ele comes in.

"I can always say the job that I can't take: I can of people a year older or than I am"—or of foreign students.

"It's ridiculous to particular group."

"Why," he asks, "seasonal unemployment anyway?" One of the year-round trimester has to be that it would



# Jobs and Xenophobia

Foreign students have never been eligible for federal or provincial student loans, the banks will not lend them money for obvious reasons and Canadian scholarships and bursaries are almost entirely restricted to Canadians. Without the ability to take a job, a student who cannot make ends meet, often for reasons totally beyond his control, will have lost the only financial flexibility that remained to him. That a sizeable number will pay their fees and struggle to live in any way they can seems quite likely to me. It doesn't, however, make for a very appealing situation in a relatively wealthy country.

Accurate statistics on the extent of the potential hardship amongst the University of Alberta foreign students are very hard to obtain but some limits can be roughly denied. As of December 1st, 1972, the Registrar's Office reported 1,188 students on student visas. Of these 274 are in Graduate Studies. Because financial assistance is more readily available to graduate students and because there is a specific exemption permitting them to take work which is closely related to their studies, most (but not all)

graduate students should be able to survive.

There are also 88 undergraduate students on Canadian International Development Agency awards who are also exempt under certain conditions and who have living allowances. In addition, an estimated 20% will probably be graduating this year.

What these estimates suggest is that 3/5 of the students currently here on student visas or about 700 students are without scholarship or university support. How many of these are dependent upon summer or part-time earnings?

Preliminary results of a survey already underway suggest that approximately 50% of the foreign students who are being supported privately will find it impossible to continue without summer employment and that 85% will be affected to the extent of having to change or curtail their programmes. The tentative answer seems to be, then, that some 350 foreign students at the University of Alberta will find themselves in severe financial difficulties towards the end of next winter and that another 250 will have difficulty in varying degrees.

The argument has been raised several times in the last few weeks that, (to quote the Minister of Immigration in a letter to the AUCC), "Canada has been very generous to foreign students."

The basis of that generosity has been twofold. First, foreign students do not, by and large, pay any more in fees than Canadian students. This represents a substantial contribution by provincial taxpayers. Considering that provincial government per capita operating grants to Alberta universities are close to \$3,000, the amount involved is quite considerable.

Second, despite the requirement that students on student visas possess financial resources adequate for their needs while in Canada, the Immigration Department has followed a policy in the past of allowing foreign students at the university level to work. Rightly or wrongly, the second of these two elements has been removed suddenly and arbitrarily to the severe detriment of a large proportion of the foreign students who arrived before January 1st, 1973.

There are two aspects to my opposition to this change. First, Canada has some obligation to educate foreign students which she has met in the past and should, in my opinion, meet in the future. Four fifths of the students on student visas at the University of Alberta come from the underdeveloped world. Most of those students bring substantial amounts of scarce hard currency into Canada in order to pay for a good part of the cost of their education.

Most but not all of the rest is paid by provincial governments. It seems a bit futile to circumvent this already substantial investment in development aid by both parties by refusing these students the ability to pay for the rest by working. I know of no mechanism of direct payment which would not effectively eliminate the private student and force all to go through government scholarship plans.

The Minister of Immigration has said that students on student visas who depend upon jobs in Canada for financial support are doing so "contrary to immigration law." That many have depended upon work is abundantly obvious.

What is not so obvious is that Immigration policies in the past have permitted this situation to arise, first, by allowing foreign students into the country with inadequate resources and, second, by permitting them to work to make up the difference. I, personally, do not think that, given the numbers of foreign students, this was a serious situation for Canada in terms of summer or part-time employment.

Nevertheless, having let the situation arise, it is manifestly unfair and inhumane for the Minister to try and rectify the situation by Departmental edict which changes the rules and applies them retroactively to people who came here under substantially different conditions.

At the very least, the Minister of Immigration and the Federal Cabinet should apply the new rules to people who arrived after January 1st, 1973, making sure at the same time they actually can meet all the expenses of studying in Canada, the hidden as well as the obvious ones.

## French draft plagues student

Canada has known draft-dodgers for some time, but its newest refugees from military service may well come from quite an unexpected country: France.

Student riots there last week pointed to a growing resistance to the country's compulsory one-year military service. At issue was a recent government decision to change the deferment status of students.

"Everybody I know is trying to get away from it," comments Michel Ricciardi, a first year student here on a student visa. In addition to the employment restrictions facing other foreign students on campus, Ricciardi faces the prospect of the draft if and when he returns to France.

An issue in the recent French elections, abolishing the draft and replacing it with six months of compulsory civilian service was proposed by the left-wing coalition which threatened but did not defeat the ruling Gaullist party.

"I'd have voted left-wing just because they wanted to cancel military service," Ricciardi says, adding, "and because I know what Pompidou did and I wanted to change that."

His voice takes on a sarcastic tone when he talks of voting, however, because until he reaches 21 he is considered a minor under French law.

"Until you're 21, you need permission of your parents to work, to get married or anything—except to go into the army," he notes. To volunteer for the army without parental permission, one must be only 15. "Making such a 'wise' decision proves to the government how 'mature' you are," he laughs.

A number of his friends have qualified as "objecteurs de conscience" allowing them to substitute two years of civilian service for the year of military training. "But even that is kind of hard to get," he comments.

What happens if you refuse to report for military training? "They usually put you in jail until you say you want to go," he replies.

Since the appointment of Michel Debre as minister of armed forces, France seems more militaristic than before, although he admits that it "depends on the age of the people you talk to," with older people more militaristic than young people.



*With the French draft looming in his future, first year student Michel Ricciardi spends spare time in photodirectorate.*

There are three military bases in his home in Aix-en-Provence, a city of 100,000. Although some troops are stationed in Germany and the Pacific, Ricciardi estimated that nearly 90 percent stay in France.

What does France do with such a large military establishment? "They called them out in 1968," he says in reference to the massive student protests that year in France.

Ricciardi, who came to Canada in 1971, qualified for Alberta grade twelve and began university this year. He has been active in photodirectorate and was recently appointed as photo director.

Whether he'll be able to keep the position next year will depend on the success of his confreres in France in convincing the government to allow longer student deferments, or perhaps to scrap the draft altogether. tj

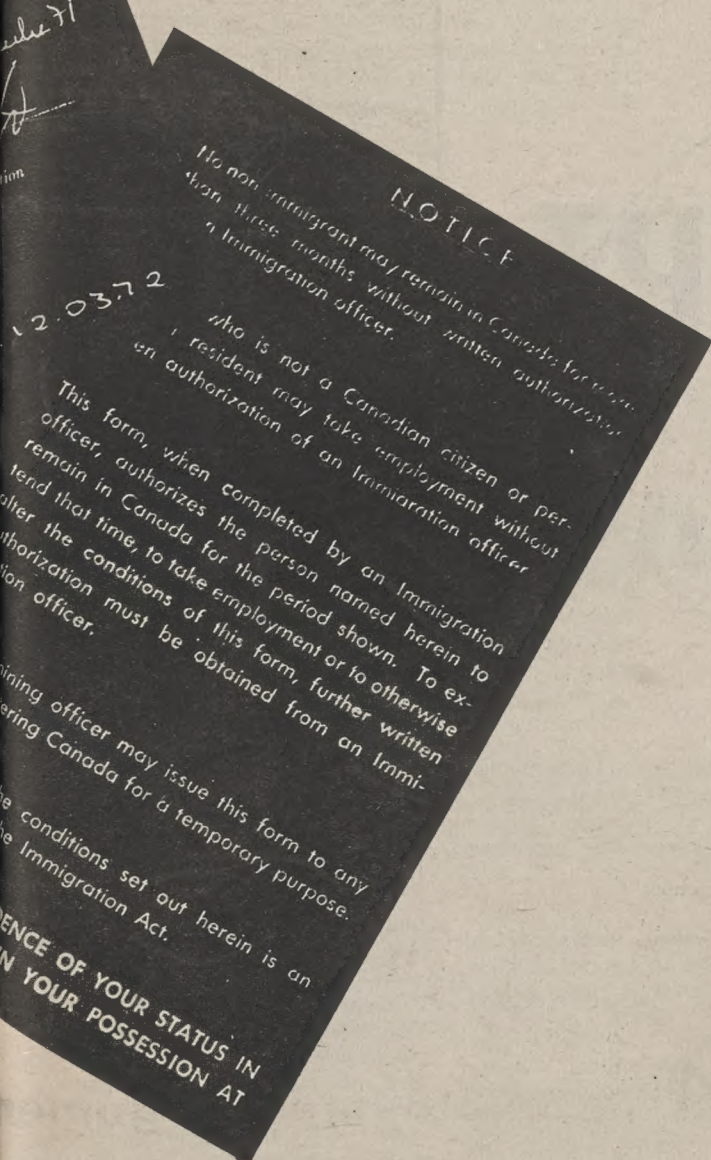
*The U of A Committee for Student-Visa holders was formed on March 21, 1973, specifically to deal with this issue. Please write to this Committee, c/o U of A Students' Union for your support and suggestions.*

## exec. supports foreign students

Students' council will be asked to support "the principle that Foreign students already in Canada be granted the opportunity to seek summer employment."

At a meeting last Friday, the SU executive decided that "although regulations regarding the employment of Foreign students were clearly outlined...the government's past complacency in enforcing the restrictions was sufficient cause to lead Foreign students to believe that they would be able to seek summer employment."

The motion will be presented at the new council's first meeting next Monday night.



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onto the labour markets out over the year."

At present there are "no ways of preventing some students from being unemployed."

But it won't necessarily be the foreign students who can't find work.

O'Malley predicts that enforcement of the Immigration regulations will simply "force foreign students to take the bottom-of-the-heap jobs. The economy is regularly throwing up work but not necessarily the kind of things that people want to do."

But Manpower won't refuse foreign students work just because there is someone else on the files who could take the job, but refuses to. "They would find it difficult if they did that. Employers would stop listing with them."



One afternoon in March, I went into the major record stores in downtown area and surveyed the music selection. While many stores are concentrating on Top 40 Music, there were a few surprises. Of the 7 shops I visited, here is a description of their current stock, their prices, and other comments:

1. Kelly's (Jasper Avenue and 100 Street)

-sells almost exclusively commercial rock, with a smidgeon of jazz and folk, a lot of country and western and a token classical record or two. At the time I visited them, their prices for most best selling albums, were around \$3.98—definitely the cheapest in the city. However, their prices seem to vary from week to week, usually averaging around \$4.48 for a hit album. Likely, due to the recent opening of A&A records, they have temporarily reduced their prices.

Most of the non-hit albums sell for around \$5.18. Their folk

## city's record shops- viewed

section consists of the big selling "acoustic" albums of the month.

Also, it is almost impossible to order a record from them. Most of their stock is new releases, sent from Vancouver.

2. Melody Lane (Jasper Ave. and 104 Street)

-this used to be the best record shop in town for special orders and obscure records. They have deteriorated quite a bit, however, and their records are now mostly commercial, selling for around \$5.98. They will still order records for you, but you have to pay full list price for them (\$6.29 and up).

There are a few folk records there; I found one Cisco Houston album on the Archive of Folk Music label (\$3.49), plus two Woodie Guthrie records on Tradition (\$3.29).

- Millers (101 St., just off 101A Ave.)

-they have no labelled "folk" section, but I found a Doc Watson album (Home Again for \$4.88); a 12 string guitar instruction set (2 records plus book) for \$13.98, a Folk Singer's Guitar Guide (\$8.78), plus a lot of modern singer-songwriter stuff, price ranging from \$4.18 to \$5.50. Also, they got a lot of old rock 'n roll. There's a few cutouts (records deleted from the Canadian catalogue) selling for \$1.98 or less—but most of them seem to be pretty bad.

4. Olympic Music (101 St., just north of Jasper Ave.)

-although this store specializes in easy-listening music you can often find good records for

surprisingly cheap prices (eg. Steeleye Span album for \$3.98), but you have to dig around a bit. Olympic also specializes in deleted albums (eg. Emmitt Rhodes, Jose Feliciano, Roy Acuff, Jake Holmes, etc.) for prices ranging from 49 cents to \$1.98.

5. National Music

-definitely the most improved record store over the year. Their prices are now fairly competitive (\$4.19 to \$5.19). They have a lot of interesting records in their rhythm and blues, and sacred categories—eg. Lightning Hopkins (\$3.29), Odetta (\$2.98), Snooks Eaglin—on Folkways \$4.98), a 6 record set for 12.98 with Pete Seeger, Ledbelly, Glenn Yarborough, Rod McKuen, Josh White, Big Bill Broonzy, etc.

6. A&A Records (downstairs from the Place for Pants on 101 Street and 101 A Ave)

-they have a fair amount of Arhoolie records (mostly blues) for only \$4.29, plus a few European imports for prices around \$5.09). They're expecting a lot more in and also have a pretty good jazz and classical section.

When asked how long their prices on Arhoolie records were going to be that cheap, they answered that this was their regular price. (I have my doubts, however, since London Records, distributors of Arhoolie, have just raised the wholesale prices on these records). I also asked if they were going to get in any Folkways records. The manager had never heard of the label.

Their prices on most hit and non-hit albums are quite reasonable (\$4.49 and up), with a lot of current releases going for prices of \$3.98, \$3.69, and even \$2.98. If the prices stay this low, and if they improve their folk selection, they could become the best record store in the city.

## music notes

**BITS & PIECES:** Daffodil Records is releasing the *Small Faces* golden hit "Itchycoo Park" from the album "The Autumn Stone"... Don't be overly surprised to see a **James Taylor**—**Carly Simons** television special in a month... New

**Edward Bear** single is "Close Your Eyes"... **The Guess Who** out with a new single "Orly" written by Burton... **Neil Young's** recent Vancouver concert was taped for a possible 'live' album... **Steven Stills** married French singer Veronique

in England... A two-hour Sunday night rock show coming up soon on CBC-radio. It'll be a regular feature... Canadian producer **Flo & Eddie's** "Afterglow" single. The tune is an old **Steve Marriott-Ron Lane** song.

Larry LeBlanc

## weekend- previewed

A real live, honest to goodness, jugband has been formed in the city. It consists of a mandolin, banjo, washtub-bass, washboard, guitar, harmonica, and several voices. The group call themselves Joe Jug Band, and consist of Don Lecki, Paddy Byrne, Peter Mitchell, Rob Storeshaw, Terry Morrison, plus an anonymous jug player (sometimes).

Joe Jugband will be playing at the Old Barricade Coffee House (Garneau United Church - 112 Street, 84th Avenue) this

Sunday night. The concert, sponsored by the Edmonton Folk Club, will begin at 8:00 p.m.

Along with the Jug Band will be Sean Richardson, a singer who has sung all over North America and recently appeared on the Russ Thornberry T.V. show. Jim McClellan and Bob Richardson, two very fine guitarists who specialize in Doc Watson style country picking, will also appear.

Admission for the concert is only \$1.00; half price for Folk Club members.



Larry Saidman

## half breed- reviewed

-a new neighbor for Nellie McClung

While the neo-anarchist-Yippee!-Marcusite new left nod sagely as they pass a joint and mutter revolutionary slogans, there are some Canadians who already live "after the revolution"—Canadian Indians, Metis and halfbreeds.

But as we all know and as Maria Campbell makes agonizingly clear in her autobiography *Halfbreed* (McClelland and Stewart, 1973). Native people do not live in a post-revolutionary euphoria of self-determination.

In her book, Campbell starts with the second Riel rebellion and works her way through poverty, welfare, prostitution and addiction to organizations like Alcoholics Anonymous, the Alberta Native Communications Society and the Metis Association of Alberta.

Not that she has much faith in the "Indian movement". At first, "It was all wonderful and exciting. The meeting halls in the native communities were full and overflowing when leaders came. People didn't kowtow to the white civil servants on reserves and colonies anymore. They started talking back. There was a new feeling of pride and hope everywhere."

Soon, the government, "seeing the handwriting on the wall," phased out its own programme and gave the new native organizations the money. "Not very much," Campbell comments sardonically. "Just enough to divide us again."

"Those of us who saw what was happening and spoke out against it were phased out and branded as communists."

Native organizations are not the only "hope" which experience has discredited, Campbell laments. It was the "welfare" regulations which shoved her into a brutal marriage and dumped her brothers and sisters in foster homes. Government make-work projects made dehumanizing demands on her father and uncles. Schools were racist and cruel—and impossible to attend any way because of the needs of her family.

If the liberal dream of social progress fails, what hope is left for a people who learned the difficulties of armed revolution nearly a century ago?

Campbell offers us no reason for optimism. The only happiness and beauty she shows us are in her childhood: the grannie (Cheechum) who had "everything a little girl's heart could desire", "the most beautiful rooms I have ever known" in which she lived, the reassuring "noise and disorder" of her people.

But that idyllic time is gone. When she returned home as an adult, she found that like herself "the land had changed, my people were gone, and if I

was to know peace I would have to search within myself."

And it is from within herself and from her past that Campbell finds hope.

Like her Cheechum, Campbell "never surrendered at Batoche; she only accepted what she considered a dishonorable truce."

Her grandmother "waited all her life for a new generation of people who would make this country a better place to live in."

Maria Campbell believes that "there is growing evidence" that that generation has come.

"I believe that one day, very soon, people will set aside their differences and come together as one. Maybe not because we love one another, but because we will need each other to survive."

Now, Campbell's criticisms are not new and her hope isn't very substantial. But despite the impression I've created so far, *Halfbreed* does not try to be just a new *Unjust Society*, or even just a new *Rita Joe*.

Most significantly, Maria Campbell has written an autobiography, the story of a

politically aware halfbreed woman, which is at the same time the story of herself, her people, all women, and now and then, humankind.

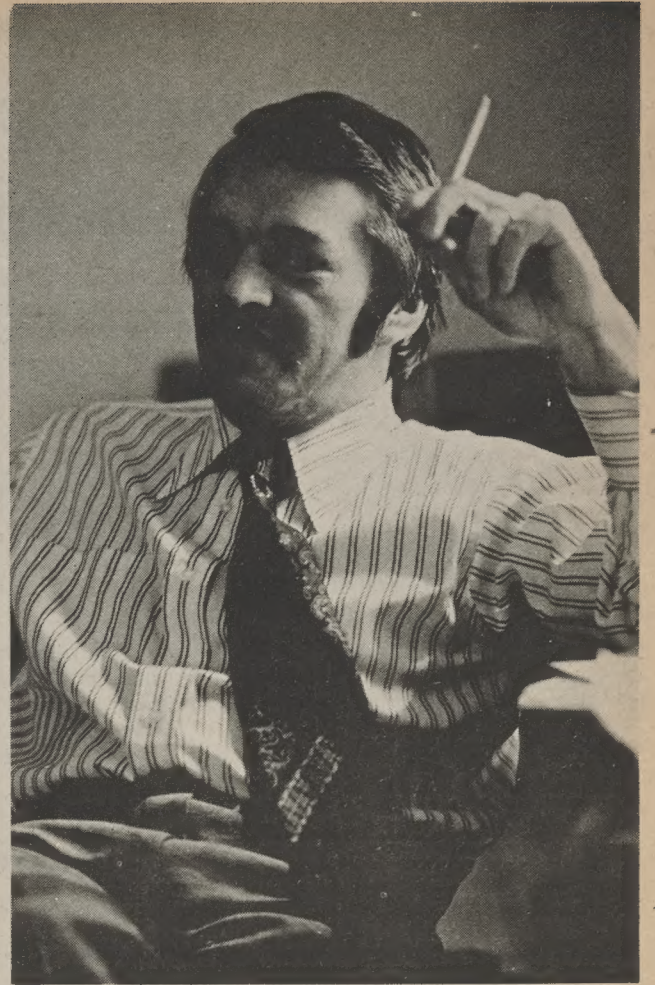
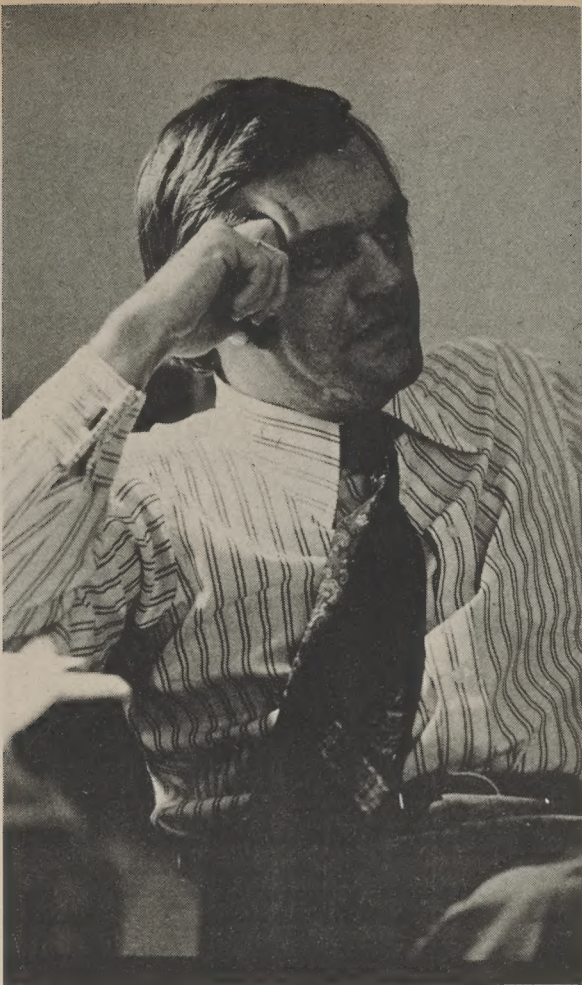
The first half of the book, recollections of her childhood and of her family is stylistically simple, but vibrantly alive. The description of her later trials is less vivid—perhaps because the experiences themselves involved less of her psyche, perhaps because they happened too recently for her to be able to really understand the emotions involved.

I won't trouble you with the treasures I found in the book. You'll find different ones. Just remember that this is no ordinary "story of my life and times."

And when you have finished reading the book, file it away on the short shelf of Western Canadian autobiography, in the even smaller group of women's autobiography. In fact, put *Halfbreed* right beside *The Stream Runs Fast*. Nellie McClung would be proud to have Maria Campbell for a neighbour.

Candace Savage





## symphony's new main man- interviewed

Now that the Edmonton Symphony Society has announced the selection of Mr. Pierre Hetu as the musical director for the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra for the next three seasons I look back with respect to Tuesday, February 13, 1973 when I had the honor and pleasure of interviewing Mr. Hetu for the Gateway, prior to his guest appearance with our orchestra. The following text has been edited and condensed from the tape of the interview, which was recorded in his hotel room

**GATEWAY:** In Edmonton we have, I think, a very culturally aware city, but unfortunately when it comes to music, instead of everybody liking a lot of different things, we have a sort of split between all types of music. For example, we have an audience which is almost exclusively chamber music lovers, an audience which is exclusively symphonic and even their tastes differ from those who enjoy ballet and opera. Do you see any way for a type of musical education where the audiences can be made more aware of the different types of music and begin to appreciate them?

**MR. HETU:** Yah, there is a possibility, but it is through exposure. It depends on what you hear when you're young. If you are more inclined or if you hear more symphonic music when you're young or piano recitals or more chamber music and if you're not exposed to too much opera or ballet, when you are older you will rather go to concerts where there is chamber music, symphony or whatever. On the other hand, you have the opera public or the ballet public which has been exposed more to opera or ballet than to any other type of music.

**GATEWAY:** I would imagine that you would feel that music education in the schools would possibly help educate the audiences.

**MR. HETU:** For contemporary music -- you know what would be fun to try? An experiment to give a child who has never listened to music before, to give him first Xenakis or Stockhausen and really feed him for about three or four or five years and after that, try giving him some (traditional classical music); go from the beginning, giving him Telemann and then build it up and go through until Tchaikowsky and Richard Strauss and just see how he would react in a situation like that. It might be very interesting.

**GATEWAY:** Do you feel, perhaps, that in music education it's wrong to steer a student exclusively towards performance as an outlet?

**MR. HETU:** I think the word is 'participation'. I know you are speaking of performance now where students are studying instruments and things like that. Well, I think it's good. It's fun to play an instrument, to study one, but we are all not performers and to become a career performer it takes a lot of talent, a lot of work and a lot of drive. You must be ready to give up everything just to do that and that means that you must love it. That's what you want to do with your career, at whatever it costs. You have to die of hunger for a week, but you still want to do that....As far as the participation today of audiences or students (are concerned) I think that we may be going a bit too far. We speak for example of a new concept where the orchestra is giving a concert where the orchestra is right in the middle and people are all around. In this way they can touch the bass, they can touch the flute. I don't see what additional musical pleasure this would give me, if I had to touch it or if I had to see it close up. I think the new ways of education, starting from Columbia University in New York after World War II were based on participation, new ways of educating, permissiveness -- you know, never let the child contribute, let the child's personality rise up by itself. I think the idea was very good, but we are coming to the point where there is too much of it; too much emphasis is given the visual. As a result you must always see it, an image; accompany a text and in order to understand the text, in order to be able to concentrate on that text. If it is a poetical text of Shakespeare, for instance, sometimes you might spend two hours on one paragraph to analyze the whole thing. This, I think, we're missing today. What we're not teaching the children today is concentration. We think we're teaching it because with the help of the visual and with his full capacities of hearing and his full capacities of thinking he should be able to listen in order to develop his ear (for music) just in listening and without any visual help. It's like a text, You have to be able to read the text one day without the picture. You should be able to concentrate on it.

**GATEWAY:** What are your views toward the direction of today's popular music?

**MR. HETU:** I think there's a lot of snobbism there too. To use some Bach in a rock piece just to show

some awareness or advancement over the classics is snobbism. I don't know what direction it is heading, but it seems that in every generation some style seems to come out and eventually disappears to give place to some other style. It's amazing; like the Beatles were the first ones to wear long hair and not only the style of the music, but the image they had toward the public eventually produced a fashion. Now you would be surprised that maybe in five or two years from now who knows suddenly another group may come up with short hair this time and with a new style of music, something which may evolve from rock music and another style. You see, there are people in New York and Hollywood working on this from 8 o'clock in the morning to 10 at night, Do you realize the millions of dollars that records bring in? They follow a record--they follow a style and when they suddenly feel that the style will eventually drop out of fashion they *must* create a new one. Now rock is at its height. Everybody's working on it, but soon it will start dying a little like every style (does); then a new one will come. And the images that will appear that time in front of the public will probably dictate a new fashion....In my time it was the twist. I remember when the twist came. We were all excited and it lasted for about five, six or seven years, and was the music of the times, when we started to move the derriere. That was quite something at that time. You know everybody had dances just with their feet, but starting to dance with their derriere was something else. And I remember the first year there were always comments like "That's terrible." Many people that I know were even shy to start doing it, to learn it, because they didn't dare to move in that way. But then it became quite accepted and then after that came rock and roll but even then died away....It's amazing, but today it seems that we are almost going to country and western now, more and more. I wouldn't be surprised if country and western got more and more attention.

**GATEWAY:** In that sense, isn't it going full circle because Elvis started there?

**MR. HETU:** Yes. It's like the suits we're having today with the wide lapels. They were there thirty years ago. And after the wide lapels are gone we'll go back to the narrow ones.

**GATEWAY:** All our narrow ties will be in vogue again.

**MR. HETU:** Let's keep all our suits. They might be good thirty or sixty years from now. Who knows?  
Jerry Ozipko

three things are needed for beauty wholeness, harmony, and radiance.

thomas aquinas



## HAIL AND FAREWELL TO SPRING GRADUANDS

The Alumni Association at The University of Alberta will shortly welcome you to automatic membership. Following Convocation, the Association's contact will be on a life-long basis, maintained through the Alumni Office on the campus, constantly reaffirming your identity with your Alma Mater at no fee.

Alumni represent the continuity of the institution and are its single, most permanent constituent. Their collective experience is shown in the University's present undertakings, their achievements among the criteria by which the institution is judged. So it's important that we keep in touch.

You can help greatly by keeping it posted with changes of address, etc. sent to the Alumni Office on the campus (6th floor, SUB) or to any of the following U of A branch executives across Canada.

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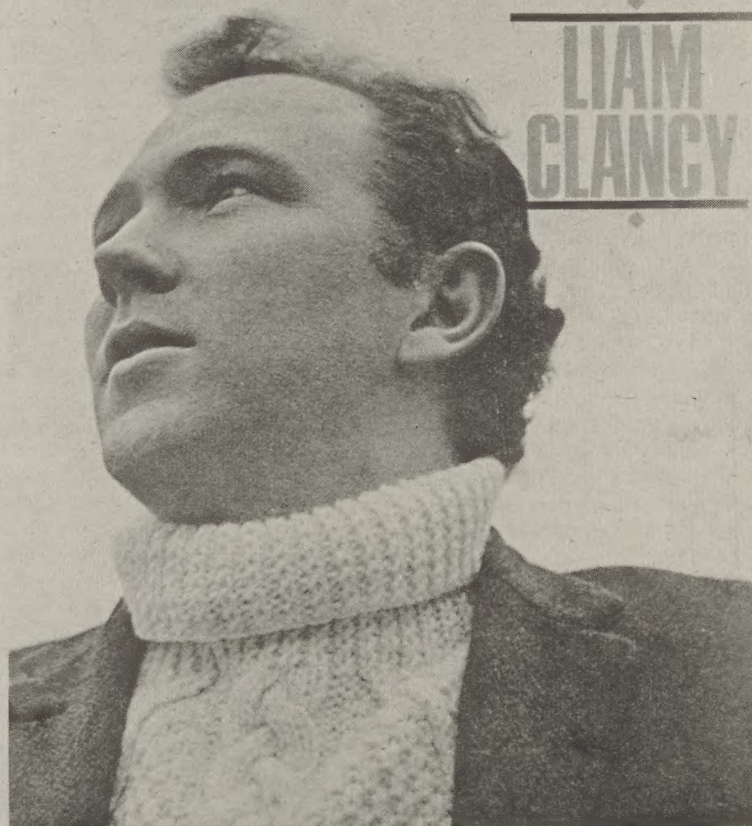
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# "second chance" for Arts student reps

Since 1970, students in Arts, like those in several other faculties, have been entitled to representation on the governing councils and committees of their faculty.

In fact, they have been treated more generously than students in other large faculties because they are entitled to parity with staff members.

By contrast, science students are entitled to one rep on the executive committee of the Faculty Council and to none on the Council itself; in Education, students have three seats, one for grads and two for undergrads. In Commerce, there are two students seats and in engineering out of the 107 members of the Faculty Council, 3 are students.

Next year's reps to the Education Faculty Council have just been elected by acclamation. Since the demise of the Science Undergraduate Association, the one Science executive position has not been filled.

In effect, Science students have lost the little representation which they had at the faculty level. As associate dean

of Science, K. B. Newbound said recently "We'll wait for the students to do something."

In Arts, student representation is being given "one last chance".

At no time have all the positions available to Arts students been filled. For the last year and a half, almost none of them have been.

Originally, the ill-fated Arts Undergraduate Association was seen as a body which could encourage and receive nominations and conduct elections. Unfortunately, it was unable to engage the interest of enough students to even keep itself going, much less providing the 50 to 80 representatives to faculty committees.

So the Arts Faculty Council struck a new committee in September, under the chairmanship of W. D. Gainer of the Department of Economics, to investigate new ways of filling the vacant student seats. Three students who have been elected to the Arts Faculty Council **two years** previously were appointed to the committee to provide some student input.

In its report tabled and accepted at the March meeting of the Arts Faculty Council, the committee admitted that the difficulties of the Arts students' association could be interpreted as a sign of disinterest in student representation within the faculty.

But the committee also recognized that there were "many practical and continuing difficulties involved for students in a large Faculty of such diverse academic interests in trying to maintain active interest and attendance...in some form of Arts student constituent organization wherein the only thread of common interest might well be that of meeting from time to time to designate student representatives to fill particular committee vacancies."

So they decided that the "faculty or department administrative machinery" should take on the task of holding elections for the 30 student representatives on the Faculty Council itself. This "core group" of students will then be responsible for electing from amongst themselves the 4 student

reps on the Council's executive committee and for nominating students to fill vacancies on the faculty's various committees.

The report warns that this may be students' last chance to prove their interest. Under the new system, the ambiguous failures of the student association will be eliminated from consideration. "The actual extent of student interest in maintaining student representation in the Faculty administrative structure can simply be judged by the record of student attendance over the years in the positions made available to them under the new system."

"If this interest is not maintained, or is maintained only sporadically, then Faculty councils and committees will merely carry on as before without the benefit of student participation."

What this means is that next year, each department will hold a nominating meeting in the fall. All Arts students will be able to attend one of these meetings.

## SPORTS

### fencers finish in style

At the Alberta Provincial Championships this weekend in Edmonton, fencers competed in a total of five events. Juliet McMaster of Edmonton placed first in the Ladies Foil event, with Nina Shiels and Lynn Brown finishing second and third. George Barr was first in a Novice Men's event; Jim Goruk and Ian Jamieson (of Red Deer) came second and third respectively.

In the Senior Men's events, Jed Chapin was first in Foil and Epee, and second in Sabre. Peter Lockwood was second in both Foil and Epee.

Tom Freeland placed third in the Foil and Epee events, but

pulled off first in the Sabre event.

Helmut Mach, the fencing club president, placed third in Sabre. In addition, the Gads trophy, given for contribution to fencing, was awarded to Helmut, in recognition of his work this year.



## footnotes

### FRIDAY MARCH 30

"Easy Rider", starring Peter Fonda, Dennis Hopper, Jack Nicholson will be shown Friday, March 30 at 7:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. in Tory 11b-1. Contributions \$1.00.

Edmonton Chinese Christian Fellowship. — the meeting for this Friday will be a brief group presentation on 'About the Jehovah Witness' and a topical workshop. Everyone is welcome to the meeting at 7:30 p.m. in SUB Meditation Room.

Keep-Fit Yoga Club: 12:00 noon Introductory Talk and Registration for lunch hour yoga classes — SUB Meditation Room.

### TUESDAY APRIL 3

Dr. J. Powell and Mr. E. Stashko will talk on "Studies in Forest Climatology and Fire Weather Services in Canada", on Tuesday, April 3, 1973 at 8:00 p.m. in Tory 3-104.

A workshop on Blues. Anyone interested in singing, playing, talking about, or listening to different kinds of Blues (country blues, Chicago blues, religious music, worksongs, etc.), come up to RATT around 8:00 p.m. We still need lots more performers.

Boreal Circle will meet at 8 P.M. in the Cafeteria (4th Floor, Centre Wing), Bio. Sci. Speaker: Dr. George Calef, Biological Consultant, Inter-disciplinary Systems Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba. Topic: Wilderness of the Western Arctic.

### THURSDAY APRIL 5

The students International Meditation Society presents an introductory lecture on Transcendental Meditation as taught by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, to be given by a teacher of Transcendental Meditation. Tory Bldg, 14th floor, Graduate Students Lounge, U of A campus, Thursday, April 5, 8 p.m. Everyone welcome.

### SATURDAY APRIL 7

Albany 2. Humphrey and the Dumptrucks at SUB Theatre 8:30 p.m. Admission \$2 at the door. \$1.50 at SUB Info Desk.

### GENERAL FOOTNOTES

THE SALVATION ARMY will be conducting its RED SHIELD APPEAL for the operating fund of its Edmonton Services during the month of May.

Canvassers are URGENTLY required in the following areas: General Business Canvassers, Residential House to House Blitz.

Any one wishing to help in either of the above categories should make contact with Captain Mel Bond at 424-8205, Campaign Office 604 9990-Jasper Avenue.

## intramural social night

The 1972-73 intramural season started on a rainy Tuesday afternoon last September 19 with Law 'A' defeating Kappa Sigma 'A' 15-14 in a flag-football game. It ended last Thursday night in Varsity Arena with Arts and Science 'Y' upsetting Arts and Science 'X' 3-2 in the Non-skating League Hockey final. But the real ending will take place tonight when Ven Hoyles, wife of Intramural Director Hugh Hoyles, tries to get her husband in their car after Come and Get It — Number Two (second annual). This event is a combined Men's and Women's Intramural Awards Social; including a buffet, liquid refreshments, entertainment by The Classical Folk, and more liquid refreshments. Things start happening at 7:30 p.m. tonight at the Hazeldean Community Hall, (96 St and 66 Ave.). Tickets, \$1.50 per person, are on sale at either the Men's or Women's Intramural offices in the P.E. Building or at the door this evening starting at 7 P.M.

It is at this function that our many participants are honoured with scrolls and our unit managers are thanked for their contribution. Each unit manager (36 in all) will be given an imported, decalated, and sterilized 24 oz beer mug. Again, to be honoured is this year's Outstanding Participant, Doug Weetman of Law. For the second year in a row, Law will be awarded the 'A' conference title and Recreation, holding off a late sprint by A.A.A., will be awarded the 'B' conference title.



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Also planned for this evening is a boat race (?) between Agriculture and Upper Res. Official starter will be Xaviera Hollander.

So come out to our awards social this evening and help wrap up intramurals for 1972-73.

## aquatics training program

The University will be offering a STUDENT PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRAINING PROGRAM in Aquatics. The candidates will receive training in preparation for summer or full time employment in aquatics.

Candidates will be trained in pool operation and administration, swimming instruction and lifeguard. Those meeting the award requirements will be qualified for Water Safety Leader, Instructor and National Lifeguard awards.

The program is designed to provide the experience and qualifications necessary for aquatic employment. At summer's end, candidates will receive a complete resume of the experiences gained, the candidates potential, awards, etc. (Application deadline — April 15, Program runs — May to September).

For information call Ron Kirstein, Supervisor of Aquatics, at 432-3570 or go to room 116 in the Phys. Ed building.

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